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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/807,211	03/22/2004	Chang-Chieh Sung		3304

25859 7590 04/03/2006  
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EXAMINER

CRANSON JR, JAMES W

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2875

DATE MAILED: 04/03/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>		<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/807,211		SUNG, CHANG-CHIEH	
	<b>Examiner</b>		<b>Art Unit</b>	
	James W. Cranson.		2875	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 January 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-16 and 18-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-16 and 18-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)             | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)    | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Arguments and Amendment***

Applicant's arguments, see amendment, filed 1/20/006, with respect to Office Action mailed 11/08/2005 have been fully considered and are persuasive. The rejection of claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 11-13, 16 and 20 has been withdrawn. The allowance of claims 14, 15 and 19 is withdrawn in view of new art. A new non- final office action on the merits follows:

### ***Claim Objections***

Claims 2, 4-13, 15 and 18-20 are objected to because of the following informalities: for the term "as described in claim". The term "describe" is associated with the specification. Replace with according to claim. Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 – 16 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by USPN 6,435,687 B1 to Fukiharu

USPN 6,435,687 B1 to Fukiharu. discloses a reflection illumination device that includes LED light sources, light guide plate , mount portion and reflector.

Regarding claim 1:

A surface lighting device for a display device, comprising: a light guide plate (12) having

a light incident surface (12a); a light reflector substantially juxtaposed (reflector 19, illustrated in figures 1, 2) with light guide plate (12), light reflector having a reflecting portion obliquely opposite incident surface (figures 1, 2); and a point light source (16) for emitting light beams, the point light source located between one end of the light reflector and the light incident surface (point light source 16 between end of reflector 19 and incident surface 12a) wherein light reflector (19) receives light beams emitted from the point light source and reflects the light beams into the light incident surface (12a) of light guide plate (figures 1-3).

Regarding claim 5, according to claim 1:

Fukiharu. discloses that the light reflector (19) has an arch-shaped cross-section (figures 1,2)

Regarding claim 8, according to claim 1:

Fukiharu. discloses that an opposite end of the light reflector (19) connects with the light incident surface (12a) (shown in figures 1,2).

Regarding claim 9, according to claim 8:

Fukiharu. discloses that said opposite end is arcuate (shown in figures 1,2).

Regarding claim 10, according to claim 8:

Fukiharu. discloses that said light reflector is arcuate (shown in figures 1,2).

Regarding claim 11, according to claim 1:

Fukiharu. discloses that the lighting device comprises two light reflectors (19,19) and two corresponding point light sources (16,16) (figures 1,2) the light reflectors and the light sources being arranged at opposite sides of the light guide plate respectively (shown in figures 1,2).

Regarding claim 12, according to claim 11:

Fukiharu. discloses that the light reflectors are arranged symmetrically opposite to each other at the opposite sides of the light guide plate (shown in figures 1,2).

Regarding claim 14:

A surface lighting device for a display device, comprising: a light guide plate (12) having a light

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incident surface (12a); mount portion (19a) for fixing point light source (16) and a light reflector coupled (19) with the light incident surface of guide plate (figures 1, 2); the light guide plate, the mount portion and light reflector cooperate together to define a closed space (figures 1,2) said space being adapted to receive light beams emitted from the point light source and to reflect the received light into the light incident surface of the light guide plate uniformly (figure 3).

Regarding claim 15, according to claim 14:

Fukiharu discloses that a light emitting surface of point light source is located inside the space.

Regarding claim 16:

A surface lighting device for a display device, comprising: a light guide plate (12) having a light incident surface (12a); a mount portion (19a, 19b) a light reflector (19) coupled with light guide plate and having a sidewall opposite to light incident surface (unlabeled figure 2); one end of sidewall connects with light incident surface (figure 2), and point light source (16) is provided between an opposite end of light reflector (19) and the light incident surface (figures 1,2), and is positioned on the mount portion (19a, 19b) (figures 1,2 and 3).

Regarding claim 18, according to claim 16:

Fukiharu discloses that the mount portion, the light guide plate and the light reflector connect to form a closed space therebetween.

Regarding claim 20, according to claim 16:

Fukiharu discloses that the point light source is directed toward said end connecting said side wall and said light incident surface.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person

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having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over USPN 6,435,687 B1 to Fukiharu in view of USPN 6,277,471 B1 to Tang

Regarding claim 2, according to claim 1:

Fukiharu does not have a brightness enhancement film sandwiched between light incident surface and the light reflector.

Tang has a brightness enhancement film and teaches that brightness enhancement films are to be used in backlit liquid crystal display systems for the purpose of enhancing brightness. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teaching of Tang in Fukiharu and provide a brightness enhancement film sandwiched between light incident surface and the light reflector for the purpose of enhancing brightness.

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over USPN 6,435,687 B1 to Fukiharu in view of USPN 6,867,826 B2 to Miyashita.

Regarding claim 6, according to claim 1:

Fukiharu does not have a plurality of prisms formed on the inside of light reflector. Miyashita has a lighting panel for a display and teaches having a plurality of prisms formed on the reflector for the purpose of preventing the generation of bright lines. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teaching of Miyashita in Fukiharu and provide the reflector of Fukiharu with reflecting prisms for the purpose of preventing the generation of bright lines.-

Claims 4, 7, 13 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over USPN 6,435,687 B1 to Fukiharu.

Regarding claim 4, according to claim 1:

USPN 6,435,687 B1 to Fukiharu discloses the claimed invention except for that the reflector is essentially of a circular configuration and in the instant applications the reflecting portion is a sidewall of the light reflector, and the light reflector further comprises a planar top wall and a planar bottom wall adjoining the sidewall. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to provide Fukiharu with having the reflecting portion as a sidewall of the light reflector, and the light reflector further comprises a planar top wall and a planar bottom wall adjoining the sidewall because it has been held that lacking any criticality, changing the form or shape of prior art parts does not make the claimed invention patentable over that prior art (*In re Dailey*, 149 USPQ 47).

Regarding claim 7, according to claim 1:

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USPN 6,435,687 B1 to Fukiharu discloses the claimed invention except for that the reflector is essentially of a circular configuration and instant applications has an L-shaped reflector configuration. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to provide Fukiharu with an L-shaped reflector configuration because it has been held that lacking any criticality, changing the form or shape of prior art parts does not make the claimed invention patentable over that prior art (*In re Dailey*, 149 USPQ 47).

Regarding claim 13, according to claim 11:

USPN 6,435,687 B1 to Fukiharu discloses the claimed invention except that the two light reflectors are arranged opposite to each other such that the point light sources are diagonally opposite from each other. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to provide Fukiharu with two light reflectors are arranged opposite to each other such that the point light sources are diagonally opposite from each other because it has been held that lacking any criticality, to shift location of prior art parts does not make the claimed invention patentable over that prior art (*In re Japikse*, 86 USPQ 70).

Regarding claim 19, according to claim 14:

USPN 6,435,687 B1 to Fukiharu discloses the claimed invention except for that the space is essentially of a triangular configuration, and the mounting portion is one side of said triangular configuration and essentially extends in a lengthwise direction of the light guide plate. USPN 6,435,687 B1 to Fukiharu discloses a mounting portion that has a cross-section in the form of a quadratic curve. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to provide Fukiharu's mounting portion with a triangular configuration because it has been held that lacking any criticality, changing the form or shape of prior art parts does not make the claimed invention patentable over that prior art (*In re Dailey*, 149 USPQ 47).



*Conclusion*

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure is US 2003/0128538 A1 to Shinohara et al.

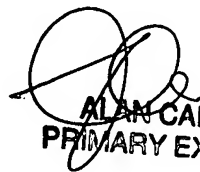
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James W. Cranson whose telephone number is 571-272-2368. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8:30A.M.- 5:00P.M..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sandy O'Shea can be reached on 571-272-2378. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



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